

of the field of the department, and the instructions that, these, are of a legitimate source of patronage, and that all such cases are public and to act for the Government as a individual would act for himself.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. — A great satisfaction is communicated, since the date of my last Annual Report, that a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws of the United States. The Government has proceeded upon a thorough examination of the subject. Indeed, the Government has prevailed some time since among our fellow-citizens in favor of this trade to be entirely abolished. I congratulate you upon the public opinion now exists against the crime of military expeditions within the United States, to proceed from one war upon the people of slaves, with whom we are at peace. In a happy change has been effected in a recent of my Administration, that the number of every Christian patriot, that such expeditions may receive countenance in our country, and our shores.

A useless repetition to do more with earnest recommendation, to the commendations in favor of the Pacific by the grant of power to the President the naval force in the vicinity, the protection of the lives and property of the citizens passing in transit over the American continent, against the lawless outbreaks and depredations to protect American merchant vessels, and cargoes, against violent seizure and confiscation in the ports of the United States and Republics, may be in the disturbed and revolutionary condition. It is my settled conviction, that such power we do not afford that to those engaged in the commerce of the country which they have a right to

RECOMMENDATION OF CONGRESS. — In pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain to the 4th March, in each year, an add number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States, — power has already been exercised, in all the States, in the month of March, the day through the Union for the election of electors for President of the United States. The President was earnestly directed to this in the fact, that the 35th Congress met on the 3d March, 1859, without the necessary appropriation for the Post Office Department. I was forced to consider the best remedy for the abolition, and an immediate call of Congress was the natural resort. Injury, however, I ascertained that of the 35 States composing the Congress without representatives, and consequently, the fifteen States disfranchised by such call. These votes will be in that condition on the next. Ten of them cannot elect electors, according to existing laws, and great periods, extending from the month of August next until the months of August and November.

I have a message I gave warning that of sudden and alarming danger, and of our institutions might decrease the power of the President to assemble a full Congress, to emergency.

TARIFF. — It is quite evident that the financial policy of the Government will require the tariff during the present year, for the purpose of increasing revenue. In this respect, I desire to make a recommendation contained in my annual messages, in favor of imposing instead of *ad valorem* duties, and articles to which these can be applied. From my observation of the commerce of the United States, I am convinced, both to protect the revenue, to secure to our manufacturing industry at amount of incidental occurrence, which unavoidably results from a tariff.

A proposition it may be admitted that *ad valorem* duties would, in the most just and equal. But if the of this and all other commercial as demonstrated that such duties are assessed and collected without regard to the revenue, then it is of wisdom to resort to specific duties, from the very nature of an *ad valorem*, this must be the result. Unavoidable consequence is, that goods will be entered at less than value. The trader will receive less value. The difference between the actual and fictitious value, and to this are defrauded.

In the importations which *ad valorem* duties a dishonest importer an irresistible object is to pass his goods through the house at the very lowest value, necessary to save them from confiscation. This he too often succeeds in spite of the revenue officers.

I have resorted to false invoices, one for the goods and another for the custom-house, and to expedients to defraud the Government. A dishonest importer produces his invoice, and the collector, stating the actual price of the purchased articles abroad, and the agent of the dishonest importer, and here it may be seen that a very large proportion of the goods imported from abroad are consigned to commission merchants who are employed by the manufacturer, and the agent of the dishonest importer has been made to the manufacturer. The foreign manufacturer, if honest, prepares an invoice of the goods at their actual value, but at the very necessary to receive a high price. The dishonest importer and the manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest merchant. They are able to undersell the fair trader, and from the market, and to compel the honest system has already driven from the honorable commerce many of that regular and conscientious merchants, and, throughout the world, is the ruin of the country.

For these evils it is to be found duties, so far as this may be practicable, they dispense with any inquiry as to the actual cost of the goods, and it pays the precise duty provided for by law, and is not tempted to the appraisers goods, who receive but small salaries, by undervaluation in a few minutes themselves independent.

A specific duty, as proposed, is in conformity with the Constitution that no shall be given by any regulation of duty or revenue to the ports of one those of another. Under our system such preferences are to be inevitable, and complete to have been violated by a lower appraisal of the same articles at one port than

A session strangely enough prevails in the specific duties, and in the collection of duties. Nothing can be done. Great Britain alone, and yet her whole revenue from the present moment collected by a system of specific duties, and yet in this country, where the duty of a duty of 22 1/2 per cent, and

The COURIER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STANLEY, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. No advertising done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Thursday, the 27th of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. viz:

231. The account of John Tudor, Administrator of Peter Tudor, deceased.

232. The first and final account of David Musselman, Executor of the last will and testament of Christian Mussler, late of Liberty township, deceased.

233. The account of Col. John Wolford, Administrator of John Snyder, deceased.

234. The first and final account of John Simpson, Guardian of Catharine Myers, one of the minor children of Jacob Myers, deceased, who has also died.

235. The first and final account of John Ferree and Susanah Bolitt, Administrators of John Bolitt, deceased.

236. The first and final account of David Simpson, Guardian of Simon Single, minor son of Solomon Simpson, deceased.

237. The first and final account of Abraham Trebble, Guardian of the person and estate of Ursula Sunday.

238. The second and final account of James Davis, Administrator of the estate of Peter Fanner, deceased.

239. The second account of John Flohr, Executor of the last will and testament of Win. Flohr, deceased.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, Register.

Grand Jury Report.

THE Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Adams:

The Grand Inquest of the county aforesaid, for the November Sessions of 1860, having concluded their labors, respectfully report (as a gratifying fact, speaking well for the morals of the county,) that but three bills of indictment were presented to us for our action, and those of light grade.

Our time was mainly occupied with the consideration of application for the incorporation of the borough of Littlestown, and the consideration of Bridge Views.

The Grand Jury report that they visited the Prison, under the supervision of the Sheriff, Samuel Wolf, and found it well kept, and in excellent order, and but one prisoner in custody at the present time.

The Grand Jury also visited the Alms House, now accommodating about one hundred inmates, and cannot but express our gratification at witnessing the neatness and order of things exhibited, under the careful management of Jacob Culp, the Steward. The Farm presents a very promising appearance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. L. NELLY, Foreman.

John Bushman, Philip Donohue, Elias Spangler, H. J. Miller, John H. Galt, Joseph Robert, Francis Broom, Frederick Wolf, James McCullough, George Ooster, John H. Stitzel, Paul Trapp, Michael Dellone, John Flohr, John Culp, David Little, Henry Rummel.

Nov. 21, 1860. 31

Notice.

TO RETAILERS AND DISTILLERS.—The Retailers of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, as well as the Distillers, in Adams county, who have not yet filed their Licenses, are required to do so on or before the 10th day of December next, without fail. The law binds me to urge this matter upon delinquents, and it is hoped that no further steps will be necessary to induce them to comply.

W. A. HIGHT ZIEGLER, Nov. 19, 1860. 1st County Treasurer.

Melodion for Sale.

ONE of Prince & Co's improved and patent MELODIONS. Double bass, double tenor, and four stops; elegantly finished, in handsome rose wood case, adapted for small church or the drawing room. It can be seen at St. James' Church, East York St. For particulars apply to J. S. GILLESPIE. Nov. 26, 1860. 31

Fish, Oysters, &c.

JOHN A. MYERS, Carlisle street, Gettysburg, near McCall's Hotel, is constantly receiving FRESH OYSTERS, FISH, SWEET and IRISH POTATOES, APPLES, &c., from the city markets, which he is selling at the lowest prices. Families and dealers supplied. Orders by the gallon or bushel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction in all cases. Nov. 26, 1860. 31

Look!

SEE AND BEHOLD THE GREAT DOWNFALL OF PRICES!—H. G. CARR having just returned from the city is selling goods lower than ever—for instance Ladies' fine silk lined Gaiters at 64 cents per pair, Ladies' fine Merino Hose at 24 cents, Ladies' fine Cashmere Hose at 24 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cashmere Hose at 28 cents, Gent's fine wool country made Hose at 25 cents, Pocket Knives, Combs, Brushes, both hair and clothe, in fact everything belonging to either a Lady's or Gentleman's toilet, and last, but not least, his stock of QUEENSWARE we think can't be beat for style and prices, common tea as low as 18 cents per set, and from that up to 75 cents per set for the very best of China China Cups and Saucers and everything else in the Queenware line.

Come over! Come over! and give me a call. Don't forget the place, in York street, next door to Staup's bakery. H. G. CARR.

N. B. The subscriber also has constantly on hand a fine assortment of GROCERIES of the kind—good table Madeira of 12 cents per gallon, New York Golden Syrup at 56 cents per gallon. Nov. 12, 1860.

\$100,000.

SAFE INVESTMENT.—Any person having \$100,000 to invest, who will call on the undersigned, will find a safe investment in the State of PENNSYLVANIA. R. PICKING, in Chambersburg street, where will be found the largest, cheapest and best selected assortment of OVERCOATS, ever brought into the County—suits which are Beaver Cloth, Seal Skin, Cashmere, Cassimere, &c., &c.—in short every style at any price.

THE 5,000 VOTERS of Adams county, as well as those who remained at home, will please bear in mind that F. B. Picking has just received a splendid assortment of Dress Coats, Cassimere Suits, in endless variety, Salted, &c.; at prices to suit all classes and conditions.

DAMS COUNTY, SS.—You are hereby notified to call at Picking's and examine the finest and largest stock of PANTS, of every description, ever brought to this market. Black Dress Skirt, Fancy Cassimere of every shade and color, together with Suits, Coats, Cassimere, &c., &c.—in short every style at any price.

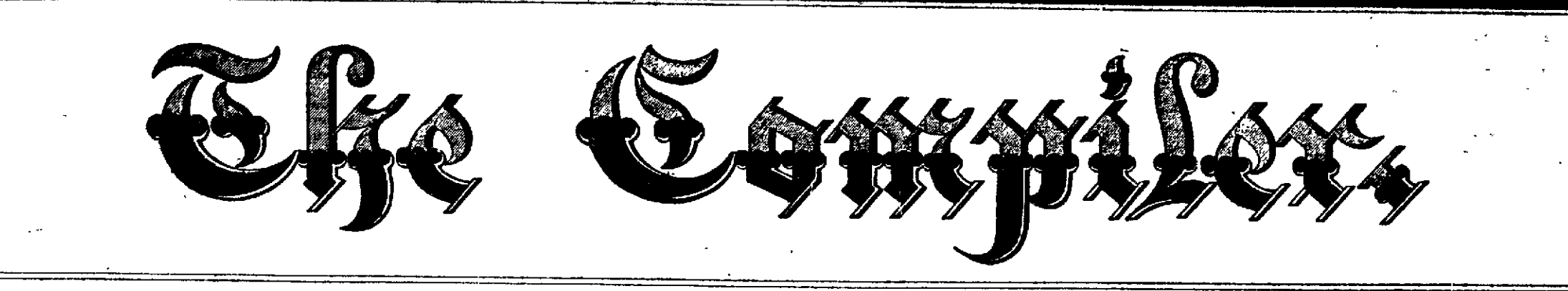
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OLD FASHIONED HATS! Prepare to meet him by calling at Picking's, who has for sale a splendid stock of Hats, of every kind, Drawers, Socks, &c., &c.—in short every style at any price.

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A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STANLEY. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

46d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1860. No. 10.

Great Work on the Horse.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: by ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., Professor of Pathology and Veterinary Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

Will Tell You of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain its age by the number and condition of its teeth; Illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES Will Tell You of Breeding, Feeding, Stabling, Shoeing, Grooming, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stubbing, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES Will Tell You of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Rounding and Whistling, Lameness, Sore Mouth and Heers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES Will Tell You of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Wounds, Bots, Colic, Strangles, Stomach Disorders, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhoea, Jaundice, Hoarseness, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES Will Tell You of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweeney, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also of Melgrips, Verigos, Ringers, Singers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES Will Tell You of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of the various diseases of the Head, Neck, Throat, Lungs, Glands, Liver, Spleen, Stomach, Intestines, and all the organs of the body, and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rongeling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES Will Tell You of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of the various diseases of the Horse; how to Approach, Halt, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to ride, saddle, bridle, and break him to harness; also, the form and law of WARRIORS. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly one hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, \$1.00, or, in cloth, \$1.50.

\$1,000 A YEAR can be made by entering upon every where, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms of sale, and full information, apply to the undersigned.

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sanson St., Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very accommodating terms, TWO FARMS.

No. 1, situated in Strasburg township, Adams county, 3 miles east of Gettysburg, 1 mile from the Railroad, containing 110 Acres, more or less, the improvements on which are a STONE HOUSE, good Bank Barn, and other out-buildings. About 15 acres are in Meadow, and there is running spring water in every field, which never fails. There is a large Orchard of choice fruit, and a few acres of corn, wheat, and other crops. The farm is well watered, and the improvements on which are a new FARMER DWELLING HOUSE, large Brick Barn, and other out-buildings; a well of water at the barn, and one at the house. About 22 acres are in Meadow. There is a due proportion of Timber. About 2,000 bushels of Lime have been put upon the Farm.

No. 2, situated in Cumberland township, on the Emmitsburg Road, a mile and a half from Gettysburg, containing 15 Acres, more or less, the improvements on which are a new FARMER DWELLING HOUSE, large Brick Barn, and other out-buildings; a well of water at the barn, and one at the house. About 22 acres are in Meadow. There is a due proportion of Timber. About 2,000 bushels of Lime have been put upon the Farm.

The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

Sept. 3, 1860. PETER TROSTLE.

Assignees' Sale.

THE subscriber, Assignees of PETER MUSSELMAN, will offer of Public Outcry, on Tuesday, the 11th day of December next, at the residence of said Peter Musselman, in Hamilton township, Adams county, the valuable personal property of said Assignor, as follows:

1. HEAD OF HORSES, one of which is a Stallion, 2. Milk Cows, 4 head of Cattle, Hogs, Swine, one Road Wagon, one farm do, 1 Spring Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Threshing Machine, Grain Drill, 1 Reaper, (McCormick's Patent), Hay Ladders, Forks, Hay Carters, Patent Hay Rake, Cider Mill and Press, Cross-cut Saw, Hay Forks, Horse Gears, Wind Mill; Wheat by the bushel, Corn by the bushel, Hay by the ton. Potatoes &c. the bushel, a lot of Staves, Log Chain, Fifth Chain, Gou Chains, Fly-nets, Halters, Bee-hives, &c., &c., with other Farming implements.

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture: Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Tables, Mantle Clock, and other articles of household and kitchen furniture, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN MCKLEY, WM. CULP, Assignees.

Nor. 19, 1860. 10

Also, at the same time and place will be sold a LOT OF GROUND, in Fairfield, adjoining Henry Crocker and Maj. John Musselman, fronting on the public street, on which is erected a one and a half story Frame Weather-boarded HOUSE, with a well of water near the door.

The Muse.

LABOR.

[These lines were suggested by the simple incident of an industrious wood-sawyer's reply to a man who told him his was hard work:]

"Yes, it is hard to be sure, but it is harder to do nothing," was his answer.

Ho, ye who at the sawdust toil,
And strike the sounding blow,
Where from the burning iron's breast
The sparks fly to and fro,
While answering to the hammer's ring,
And fire's intense glow!

O, while ye feel his hard toil
And sweat the long day through,
Remember it's harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho, ye who till the stubborn soil,
Whose hard hands guide the plough,
When beneath the summer's sun,
With burning cheeks and brow!
Ye deem the curse still clings to earth
From olden times till now.

But while ye feel his hard toil
And labor all day through,
Remember it's harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho, ye who plough the sea's blue field,
Who ride the restless wave,
Beneath whose gull's vessel's keel,
The winds howl and the waves rave.

Around whose bark the wintry winds
Like demons of fury rave!
O, while ye feel his hard toil
And labor the long hours through,
Remember it's harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho, ye upon whose fevered cheeks
The hectic glow is bright,
Whose mental toil wears out the day,
And hilt the weary night,
Who labor for the souls of men,
Champions of truth and right;
Although you feel your toil is hard,
Even with this glorious view,
Remember it's harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho, all who labor—all who strive!
Ye wield a lofty power;
Do with your might, do with your strength,
Fill every golden hour!

The glory is privilege to do
The duty which God has given you to do;
Oh, to your bright and noble selves,
To your own souls, be true!
A weary, wretched life is theirs
Who have no work to do.

[MISS C. F. ORNE.]

General Government, another can do it.

In the Northern States, or at least in many of them, laws are on the statute books directly in opposition to the letter and spirit of our general Constitution. If the repeal of those laws would tend to calm the political mind, and remove the intense political excitement now prevailing, and threatening disaster to the nation, what State would be so magnanimous enough to do so? They should come up to the work like men. If a brother is injured, who will refuse brotherly reparation? Let us hasten to do this thing, and having removed the cause of alienation, once more let us shake hands in conciliation, harmony, and peace.

III. Let all the States unite in the spirit of fraternal love, securing to the citizens of each State a full enjoyment of their constitutional rights—no more and no less. Let them be assured on many points, that they have rights—rights of opinions and rights of property—and let us give them this assurance without curtailment, perversion, or mental reservation. We of Pennsylvania expect our constitutional rights to be recognized and respected by South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Maryland; and have not the citizens of these Commonwealths the same right to insist upon giving them the same protection? I demand it. I demand it under the Constitution. They demand it also. What we expect of others we should render in return. There should be a beautiful system of reciprocity running through every State, and we of the North should sustain our part in it. If the right of re-entrance is conceded to the seceding States, should they not enjoy it? No matter what property is, it should be protected in possession and returned to the owner without let or hindrance. If the authorities of Virginia attempted to seize the horse and carriage of a citizen of Pennsylvania, travelling to one of our springs, under the pretext of a municipal law, Pennsylvania would resent it, and justly so. It is a wrong. Then, why should not the citizen of Virginia, Carolina, or Georgia, have the same protection to his property when travelling through Pennsylvania and the Northern States? Whatever the Constitution recognizes as property we are bound to respect, and no State could consistently pass a law to nullify its position or experience. If this was granted, there would be no disunion, and in the breast of the speaker there was no sympathy for disunion so long as Union was maintained on principle.

IV. As Christians we should recognize the precept of Jesus, "Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's." As Christians, and as citizens we should obey the powers ordained by God. If we had only done our duty in this respect as Christians, there would be no disunion to-day. He believed as devoutly as he believed in eternity that if the American pulpit had done its duty the American nation would be at peace. When we see the ministers of God substituting rifles for Bibles, and disseminating discord among men, it was time for the Christian community to arise. He desired to urge upon his hearers the duty of sustaining the Constitution and the laws of the United States. As for the speaker, he had planted his feet upon that rock, and nothing could shake him from his position, from a throne of disunion, from a throne of discord, from a throne of blood.

Our Constitution—the American Bible—had been framed by as gifted minds, as pure hearts, and as noble spirits, as ever were created by men who loved law, order, peace and liberty. We should all obey it. Each State should carefully, scrupulously, conscientiously maintain its own business, and the people do not like the laws that he repeated—but until legally repealed they should stand by the fourth article and every other article in the Constitution.

Once more, we should remember that we are a nation of brothers. When the revolutionary struggle took place, no blood shed, no free men more patriotically than the blood of our Southern fathers. The civil war sons of the South had shed their blood in every portion of the colonial battle-grounds. Between the North and South there still exists a brotherhood of blood. We are all proud of the glory of the American nation. Shall a fraternal blood now be shed? Shall a deadly feud now be kindled? Shall a civil war, anarchy, and desolation? Shall brother fight against brother, and kinsman against kinsman? Shall a single star be torn from the glorious galaxy, or a single stripe be blotted from the consecrated fold? Shall the American eagle, the proud bird which has soared aloft in majesty and glory for three score years and ten, be compelled to pour out one wild shriek as it rises from the land of the free and the home of the brave?

God Almighty forbid such a catastrophe! Let the sons of the Pioneers, the Adamses, the Clerks, the Hays, the Barks, the descendants of Northern patriots and Southern patriots, once more unite under the Constitution and its laws, and within the bounds of a holy Union. Let every man speak kindly and lovingly. Let us do it in the spirit of patriotism and love—obeying the commands of our Constitution and the laws of the Lord Jesus Christ. Let us live another year, in a spirit of thanksgiving, in deed, with a country happy and prosperous, and with the stars and stripes shining unsullied. In the name of the fathers, he begged for union, and in conclusion, invoked upon the people of America, whether North, South, East, or West; whether in States or Territories, the infinite mercy and loving kindness of our Heavenly Father.

A Good Home.

ROSSGARDEN FOR SALE.—A FARM, containing about 235 Acres, situated in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining the property well known as the "Old Farm." One-half of this farm is of same quality as the other half, and the other half is a good soil, can be made to produce a large crop of Hay, a product for which there is now a constant good market; about 90 acres are in timber, much of it of the best kinds, including Locust and Walnut. It is supposed the most valuable and within 1 of a mile of a good saw-mill. A young Apple Orchard, containing 200 trees of choice selected fruit, planted 2 or 3 years ago. A young Peach Orchard of 100 trees of the best kinds selected. These Orchards, when in full bearing, will add greatly to the value of the property, and a high state of cultivation. It is divided into fine fields beside the Meadow. Sprung into the fields except two, which open into the Barn Yard, all under good fence—a large portion of it Post and Rail. The buildings consist of a two story house, a new Kitchen, Farm HOUSE and Kitchen, Smoke House, Spring House, Hen House, &c.; a first-rate large and nearly new Bank Barn, with ample Stable room, Corn House, Wagon Shed, Hog Pen, and all the other necessary out-buildings—and all in good condition. The Farm is well watered, and with its ample improvements is one of the most desirable in the county.

Terms will be easy, and made known by the subscriber, who will take much pleasure in showing the property to any one wishing to purchase, and giving any information.

Dec. 3, '60. RICHARD J. LAMAR.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his FARM, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, 2 miles west of Carlisle, on the Williamsport road. The Farm contains 75 ACRES—50 acres clear. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having been tilled. There are all kinds of fruit, including young trees, and choice grafted fruit; also peaches, pears, and plums of the best kinds. The buildings are a one and a half story STONE HOUSE, a large new Bank Barn, a Cooper Shop, &c. The Farm is in good order, and cannot be better for raising produce, or for raising the public will constantly find, selling cheap as five hundred bushels this year. A never-failing spring of water at the door.

SAUEL BINGAMAN. Oct. 1, 1860.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber intending to decline farming, will sell at Public Sale, at the City Hotel, in Frederick city, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the 21st day of December, 1860, THE FARM on which he has been engaged, located about 3 miles North-west of Frederick city, and 1 mile South-west of Mt. Pleasant, and adjoining lands of Joseph Routhman, Samuel Heck, Ezra Bregle, and others. The Farm contains 210 ACRES, more or less. From 20 to 25 Acres of which is in timber, the balance cleared and in a high state of cultivation. It is divided into fine fields beside the Meadow. Sprung into the fields except two, which open into the Barn Yard, all under good fence—a large portion of it Post and Rail. The buildings consist of a two story house, a new Kitchen, Farm HOUSE and Kitchen, Smoke House, Spring House, Hen House, &c.; a first-rate large and nearly new Bank Barn, with ample Stable room, Corn House, Wagon Shed, Hog Pen, and all the other necessary out-buildings—and all in good condition. The Farm is well watered, and with its ample improvements is one of the most desirable in the county.

Terms will be easy, and made known by the subscriber, who will take much pleasure in showing the property to any one wishing to purchase, and giving any information.

Dec. 3, '60. RICHARD J. LAMAR.

Miscellaneous.

REV. JNO. CHAMBERS' SERMON ON "HOW TO SAVE THE UNION."

It was announced that the Rev. John Chambers would deliver a sermon on "How to save the Union," and his church on Broad street, Philadelphia, was accordingly crowded on Thanksgiving morning. The reverend gentleman announced the text for the discourse to be from Isaiah xxi. 11, 12, as follows:—"He calleth to me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, The morning cometh, and also the night; if you will inquire, inquire ye; return, come."

No one could feel the responsibility of his position more than did the speaker. He stood before a large audience, as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, devoted to the interests of the Master and his kingdom. As a Christian he was bound by the Bible and the teachings of the Bible; as a citizen he was firmly identified with the Constitution and the Union. He felt that we were in the midst of fearful trials, and consequently he felt it his duty to speak to the interests and perils of the hour. The question he designed considering was "How is the Republic to be perpetuated?" He was aware that on this point there was much diversity of opinion, and that many would say there was no cause for alarm. The speaker believed there was danger. No man could speak so well as he did to that effect, and we may as well know it now. He did not speak as an alarmist, for the facts were palpable to all. Where was the impossibility of disunion? It was just as positively asserted years since that there was no danger of the Church of God being divided. Yet, what do we see now? The Methodist Church—that vast empire of intellect, benevolence, and religious enterprise, whose influence extended from shore to shore—was now completely divided and nationalized. The Baptist church and the New School Presbyterian church presented the same painful spectacle. They were completely divided that the sacred elements of Christian communion were refused among brethren. The cause that led to the rupture was the question now before the country, and producing the present agitation. If it proved sufficient to sectionalize the Church of God, what can hinder it from dividing the civil ties which bind these States in a political union?

Understanding this, the question again recurring, what can be done to avert the dissolution of the Union? The cry comes up from all parts of the land: "Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?"—and the answer rolling up from the North, the South, the East, and the West, throbs through the great national heart, "The morning cometh, and also the night, if ye will inquire, inquire ye; return, come."

After vividly depicting the evils that necessarily follow a dissolution of the Union, the speaker proposed to show how the Republic might be saved from such a calamity.

I. By a rigid and universal adherence to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Universal obedience to the laws was not only a duty on the part of the civil authority of each State, but on every citizen of that State. However binding the laws on our statute books might be regarded by jurists, unless sustained by the hearts of the people they were futile. The people of the Commonwealth would not permit other States to infringe their rights, and they should practice the tolerance they expect to receive. The Constitution was the foundation of the compact between people and people, and we should sustain its provisions as religiously as we defend the laws of the Commonwealth. The people of the Commonwealth would not permit other States to infringe their rights, and they should practice the tolerance they expect to receive. 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